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TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905.

## GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

Efface your idleness, your tears, your  
moody, your tempers. These would  
limit your power. These are the little  
foes which gnaw the branches of your  
empire.

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

## Peace Without Indemnity.

The report yesterday evening from  
Portsmouth was that President Roosevelt  
was authorized on behalf of Japan to  
waive all claims for indemnity or reim-  
bursement for the cost of war and to  
cede back to Russia the northern half  
of the island of Sakhalin, leaving the  
redemption price of the same to the  
arbitration of a mixed commission.

This seems to us to be the natural  
course which the negotiations for peace  
would take. We have not understood the  
position of those who were sustaining  
Japan in her claim for indemnity, when  
Russia has positively refused to allow  
her maintaining this unyielding attitude, her  
reason being that by paying an indemnity  
she would be losing prestige, and because  
she had not been hopelessly beaten. Rus-  
sia has been more over-reprobated for  
allowing a question of money to stand  
between her and peace.

On the other hand it seems that Japan  
has been demanding money or blood.  
The simple truth is that there is no  
contingency in the case or an appeal to  
the good opinion of mankind, but just  
what each can best secure for their  
respective nations.

There would be no hesitation on the  
part of Japan of demanding and insist-  
ing, regardless of the expenditure of  
blood, upon an indemnity if she was cer-  
tain that she could get it by the ef-  
fusion of blood; nor would there be a  
refusal of indemnity on the part of Rus-  
sia if she thought Japan could take it.  
But Japan is not certain that a further  
prosecution of war will result in benefit  
to her. Indeed, it appears to us she is  
quite certain it will not be.

Russia on the other hand feels perfect-  
ly sure that to Japan "the game will not  
be worth the candle" to further prosecute  
her military operations, and that Japan  
will make more by stopping where she  
is, than by continuing to fight. It is  
simply because both sides are satisfied  
that it is to their interest to stop with-  
out paying or receiving an indemnity that  
we believe no indemnity will be paid.

After all Japan has achieved a wonder-  
ful victory, and has accomplished more  
than she could possibly have gotten by  
any peaceful negotiations with Russia  
before the beginning of war. She would  
not have dared to ask for what she has  
now absolutely secured. If the war has  
cost her a great deal, she has achieved a  
great deal, which, without it, would have  
been impossible. That of itself is quasi  
indemnity.

Russia knows it and so does Japan. We  
have thought that the claims of Japan for  
indemnity was a bluff, and in making it  
she had committed the very common  
blunder of underestimating her adversary.

We are, therefore, disposed to believe  
that there will be not only peace, but no  
indemnity.

## The Middle in Norfolk County.

That life will not startle a single reader  
of The Times-Dispatch. There has been  
a middle in the politics of Norfolk  
county from the time when the mem-  
ory of man runneth not to the contrary,  
if that expression be taken to mean the  
long period during which Alvan  
H. Martin, the Republican clerk of the  
county, has exercised a controlling influ-  
ence in Democratic councils down there.  
It is safe to say the middle will exist  
until Martin is eliminated.

The present middle or the latest phase  
of the old one grows out of the failure  
of the county committee to have a pri-  
mary last Tuesday at Deep Creek, in-  
stead, where the ballots were burned by  
Chairman Bilibilly. It seems that the  
Fusionists opened the polls at the pre-  
dicted as well as at four others where no  
election was being held. It is alleged that  
three five tickets gave by majority

for Senator Martin and John C. Niemeyer,  
candidate for the State Senate, and W.  
W. Owens, and George L. Parker, candi-  
dates for the House of Delegates.

The county committee, it seems, re-  
fused to canvass the returns from these  
five precincts, and the 622 votes alleged to  
have been cast at those precincts for  
Niemeyer were not counted. As Niemeyer  
was defeated by a majority of 42, it will  
be seen he would have been nominated, as  
would Owens and Parker. Senator Mar-  
tin would also have carried the county.

This is more or less of an ex parte  
statement, as The Times-Dispatch is not  
in possession of the facts as viewed by  
the Straightshots. We have not heard the  
reasons for not holding a primary as ad-  
vanced by the Straightshots, who control  
the county committee. In the absence of  
a reasonable explanation it would appear  
the course of the committee in refusing  
to open the polls was indefensible. The  
question will be considered to-morrow at  
a conference between the city chairman  
of Portsmouth, the Norfolk county exe-  
cutive committee, and the Fusion candi-  
dates. And then the whole matter will  
be threshed out before the State com-  
mittee. It seems about as easy to ar-  
range a Russo-Japanese peace pact as  
to make terms between the democratic  
factions of Norfolk county. There should  
be no Straightshot and Fusion factions.  
Both Senator Martin and Governor Men-  
tague spoke in no uncertain terms a  
few months ago in denunciation of Demo-  
cratic fusion with the Republicans in Nor-  
folk county. Excuse for such an alliance  
may have existed in a time that is now  
wholly past. There is no palliation, no  
excuse that can be offered; no circum-  
stances that can be cited; no argument  
that can be advanced that will justify it  
now.

## City Against Country.

An army of enumerators have nearly  
completed a State census of New York.  
Their work is so far advanced as to  
enable close calculators to make fairly  
accurate estimates of the population of  
the State and of the big cities therein.  
The latest figures we have seen place the  
population of the enlarged city of New  
York at four millions, or very near it,  
and of the entire State at a fraction un-  
der eight millions. Thus it is shown that  
the great increase in population of the  
Empire State since 1900 has been con-  
fined very largely, almost entirely, to the  
city. The further fact is shown and it  
will be surprising to many that quite  
half, and possibly more than half, of  
the entire population of the State of New  
York is to be found within the confines  
of its great city.

A study of these figures in New York  
city is getting some of the leading people  
therein almost on the point of bracing  
against a revolution and it is just barely  
possible that some men now well ad-  
vanced in years will live to see Gotham  
an independent State to itself. For in-  
stance, the New York Commercial of  
Saturday last says:

"There is nothing in all the political  
conditions of the country so supremely  
ridiculous as this great city having most  
of its laws made for it by petty politi-  
cians from the small towns and the  
harmless no-disrespect to the farm-  
ers from the rural districts. We are  
approaching a business so big that those  
conducting business which have done so  
long will ultimately be ousted by our  
own strength and expansion. But why  
wait?"

There are some cities other than New  
York that are getting a little restive un-  
der the treatment they are subjected to  
at the hands of politicians and law-  
makers from "way back."

## Striking Oil.

They have struck oil again in Penn-  
sylvania. The discovery of new and very  
profitable wells near Warren, in that  
State, has created a speculative and get-  
rich-quick excitement that reminds  
Pennsylvania of old times. The new  
discovery is said to be producing fifteen  
hundred barrels a day, and men are driv-  
ing wells as fast as circumstances and  
hard work, day and night, will permit.  
Fortunes are being made in a day and  
hands that a few months ago were com-  
paratively worthless now bring fabulous  
prices although some of them may not  
have a streak of grease in them.

News comes also that new oil wells are  
being made in Texas and that the people  
there are beginning to realize that the  
greasy wealth hidden beneath Texas  
soil is just beginning to be discovered.  
Twenty-five or thirty years ago the im-  
pression was that the oil deposits were  
confined to a narrow compass, and that  
only Pennsylvania and a part of one or  
two adjoining States could pump much  
of that kind of wealth out of the earth.  
It is now being demonstrated that the  
oil supply in the old territory has not  
been exhausted and that the territory  
itself is no longer circumscribed, and it  
would seem that the discovery of new  
oil wells in various parts of the country  
may simply depend upon the industry  
and intelligence of men. Surely the time  
is near at hand when the earth itself  
will solve the problem as to how to down  
the oil trust.

We are, therefore, disposed to believe  
that there will be not only peace, but no  
indemnity.

## Didn't Come South.

Rev. Dr. Campbell Morgan, a noted  
English divine, spent the summer months  
in the country and preached in a number  
of the Northern churches. Dr. Morgan,  
who is a devout man, was not favorably  
impressed with the American brand of  
piety if we may be permitted to judge  
by his parting remarks as he set sail  
for dear old England. After expressing  
the opinion that the American church  
has become merely a social organization,  
the doctor added: "I would rather have  
ten men caught by the divine passion and  
compassion gathered into a church, but  
mixing with the world, than 1,000 dis-  
tinct church members fooling with heav-  
en and trifling with hell." It may be  
worthy of remark in this connection that  
Dr. Morgan did not preach in any of  
the Southern churches during his sojourn  
on these shores.

That divine discourse, so dense that it  
may be felt with the naked hand, is not  
confined to the South, not by a long way,  
is not confined to prove this statement is  
related by an exchange as a news item.

It seems that Albert E. Pillsbury, ex-  
attorney-general of Massachusetts, on visit-  
ing the birthplace of Horace Greeley in  
Amherst, N. H., a few days ago, noticed  
that there was no placard about the place  
to inform the public of its historic in-  
terest. Accordingly he himself lacked  
on the house a card which read: "This  
is the birthplace of Horace Greeley."

While he was engaged at this task a pass-  
ing native paused to read the card, and,  
turning to Mr. Pillsbury, he remarked  
with some acidity: "The gall of some of  
you fellows that hev made money in  
the city is fairly siph'nin'." What do you  
suppose folks here care whether you was  
born on this farm or some other old  
farm? Them's my sentiments, Mr. Gres-  
ley, and don't you forget it!"

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has written  
a letter of peculiarly snubbing to a  
young lady who asked her for a contribu-  
tion toward furnishing a Catholic paro-  
chial school. Mrs. Mackay wrote back  
that she was not a "Romanist"; would  
not help; disapproved of parochial  
schools, and considered them a menace  
to the country. The latter phrase sug-  
gests that she has dipped into Father  
Crowley's recent book, but we decline  
to press the charge. Fired by Mrs. Mack-  
ay's warmness, the local priest wrote  
back that it was evident that Mrs. Mack-  
ay disapproved of parochial schools, be-  
cause these schools taught people the  
ordinary courtesies of life; that "Roman-  
ism" was a word which nice, intelligent  
people did not use, etc., etc. Father  
Dubigg states that he did not show his  
letter to the bishop before sending it to  
Mrs. Mackay, and we wonder how the  
bishop liked it when he read it in the  
papers. The correspondence struck us  
as being animated throughout.

New York in moving along reform lines  
in the matter of conducting its public  
schools is getting right down to the origi-  
nal idea. It is announced by the powers  
that be that hereafter boys in the public  
schools of that State will have to spend  
more time on penmanship and less on  
sewing, that music will be taught with  
more stress on singing and less on theory.  
That arithmetic will be retained in the  
seventh year, that history will be taught  
on the theory that memorizing history is  
not learning history, and that the young-  
sters will not be worried with topics  
it is impossible for them to comprehend.

Just how it happens we know not, but  
the fact is that pig iron is on the jump.  
In Pittsburgh yesterday an offer equiva-  
lent to \$15.50 per ton for 2,000 tons deliv-  
ered at Pittsburgh was refused. The inde-  
pendent producers of "pig" are putting  
up the price. It may be worthy of pass-  
ing notice that it is generally accepted  
as a fact that iron is the business barom-  
eter, and according to accepted theory,  
when iron booms, good times are still  
with us.

We wish to congratulate the citizens  
of Nottingham upon the fact that at least  
one election has been held untainted by  
fraud or wrongdoing of any nature. We  
do not believe there is a man in the  
county who does not think the primary  
of Tuesday was honestly and fairly  
conducted and honestly returned. Now  
let it be thus always, whether in pri-  
mary or final elections. We pledge our  
energies to this end—Nottingham News.

A noble report and a noble resolve.  
And let all the people say amen.

An Indiana farmer boasts that he has  
corn that stands on the hill seventeen  
and a half feet from sprout to tassel. We  
suspect that the Staunton River bottoms  
in Charlotte and Halifax counties can  
beat this an inch or two, and the farm-  
ers up there do not consider it such  
an unusual thing as to go boastfully  
into print about it.

Ex-Senator John L. McLaughlin is go-  
ing to give Senator Tillman a tilt for the  
United States Senate. The Virginia pri-  
mary and its result furnish the evidence  
needed to show to Mr. McLaughlin that  
an "out" is up against a hard proposition  
when he runs against an "in."

Cable dispatches announce that Sec-  
retary Taft has bused himself dancing the  
lancers with the wives of Filipino gov-  
ernors. This incident happily exem-  
plifies the government motto: "A square  
deal for every man and a square dance  
for every lady."

Peckham, Hass and Holmes have been  
indicted for "conspiracy to defraud the  
government" in the cotton report leaks.  
It looks more like a conspiracy to de-  
fraud the "lumps" in Wall Street and  
elsewhere.

Mr. D. Francis of Missouri, continues  
to loom up as a Democratic Presidential  
possibility, but it is a good while to 1908  
and several Virginians are being forced  
by current events into the limelight.

"Poland is in a state of increasing tur-  
bulence," says a cable dispatch. "In-  
creasing turbulence" is good.

John Findlay Wallace said he resigned  
that Panama job to take a \$60,000 place  
in this country. He is working for  
George Westinghouse and other people  
than Secretary Taft, would like to see  
John Findlay's salary check.

The Agricultural Department has gotten  
off a scoop on the newspapers. It says  
in one of its official circulars that the  
boll weevil is "working in some places."  
The non-committalness of that official  
statement is to be admired.

A Milwaukee soda fountain was dyna-  
mited the other day. Patriotic Milwau-  
keans know the beverage that made  
Milwaukee famous, and they will not  
tolerate any other.

The Kansas Christianized the battleship  
Kannah, with water from John Brown's  
spring the other day, and Vermonters now  
propose to smash a bottle of maple syrup  
over the prow of the Vermont when she  
starts down the ways. The name ought  
to stick.

The Honorable William A. Jones has not  
cabled his congratulations to any of the  
successful candidates in last week's pri-  
mary. The omission is not believed to  
be entirely due to high-priced cable bills.

The Chinese boycott against American  
goods is said to have paralyzed our flour  
trade in the Celestial empire. The boycott  
seems to have resolved itself into a ques-  
tion of dough.

Knabenshue is encouraged to expect a  
successful termination to negotiations  
looking to having the President as a  
guest on an airship trip over New York.

The announcement that Capt. Asa  
Rogers is to be the Virginia manager of  
the vice-presidential boom of Hon. John  
W. Yerkes has not yet been made.

Anyhow Senator Depew's association  
with the Equitable has shown us a  
miracle: the making of a silent man out  
of one of the most valuable of talkers.

Government statistics show a decrease  
of 700,000 gallons in the consumption of  
whiskey. Some scientist must have dis-  
covered a whiskeyless high-ball.

Booker Washington's penchant for din-  
ing has again thrown him right square  
under the limelight. His appetite is a  
good advertiser for Booker.

President Roosevelt will be known in  
history as the McKinley President; for  
did he not go down to the bottom of  
the sea.

It is becoming more and more evident  
each day that Governor Douglas, like  
the coy madden, said may when he meant  
yes.

Mr. Witte says the Russian people are  
not ready for reforms. Then why does  
not Mr. Witte reform the people of Rus-  
sia?

The storm stricken dove of peace will  
have to hunt another roost. The Portis-  
mouth roost pole is a failure.

New Orleans would like to see several  
car-loads of pumpkins with heavy coat-  
ings of frost on them.

A Michigan man urges onions as re-  
medy for typhoid. He has no remedy for  
onions.

A Bridge Controversy.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—My attention has just been called  
to a communication from Mr. E. Jackson,  
of Amelia county, in which he strongly  
opposes the building of the  
bridge across the Appomattox River at a  
point known as a bridge known as  
Fowles' Bridge.

Mr. Jackson seems to start out with the  
idea that this is an entirely new thing  
and would make the public believe that  
there never was a bridge at this point,  
when the fact is that a wooden bridge  
has been built there some thirteen or  
fourteen years ago, or at least, since the  
construction of the Farmville and Powhat-  
tan Railroad.

He goes on to say that this bridge is  
an unneeded and wasteful expenditure  
of money and seems to try to make Mr.  
Jackson believe that the bridge is a  
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